

# Mapline

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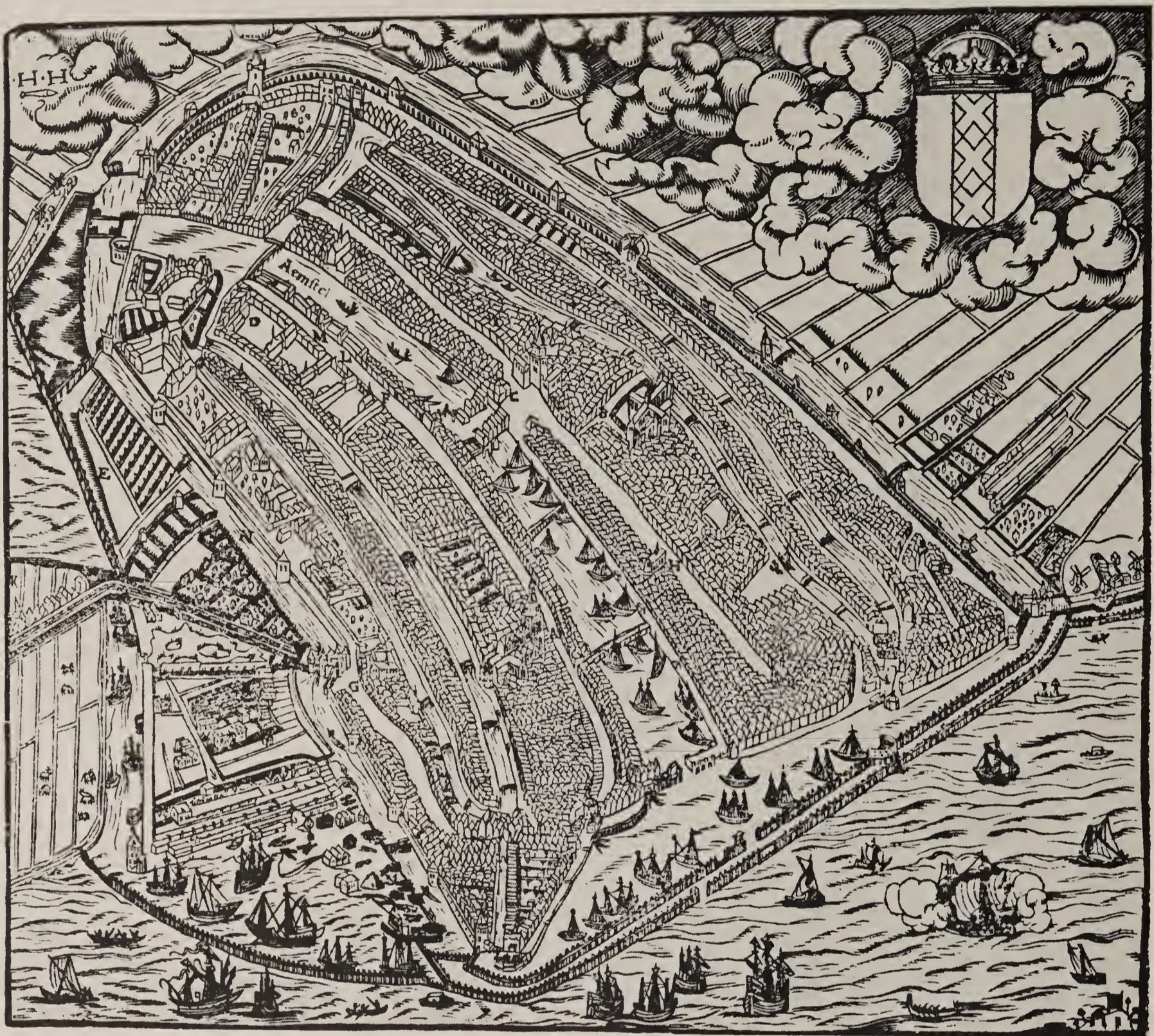
## Amsterdam Conference on the History of Cartography

The Thirteenth International Conference on the History of Cartography convened in Amsterdam on Monday morning, June 26th. Sessions were held in the Old Lutheran Church (1633) now used by the congregation on Sundays and by the University of Amsterdam during the week as a lecture hall. This proved a superb setting — comfortable seats with folding tables had replaced the pews, but the lovely interior and chandeliers were restored to their seventeenth-century simplicity and participants were treated to organ recitals each morning before the sessions began. The conference was informative, convivial, and visually stimulating. One heard few complaints and much praise for the organization and running of the meetings. There were delegates from all continents, with the largest representations being from the Netherlands (forty-five participants), United Kingdom (thirty-two), USA (thirty), Federal Republic of Germany (twenty-one), and Italy (fifteen). South America was represented by a Dutch engineer from Surinam and Africa by a Moroccan cartographer. Eastern Europe sent six delegates, three from Poland, and one each from East Germany, Hungary, and the Soviet Union.

The thirteenth differed from recent international conferences in several respects. The official language was English, making it the first uni-lingual conference since Washington in 1976. The Dutch pride themselves on their linguistic virtuosity, so it was not an inability to control a bi-lingual or multi-lingual conference that dictated the decision — rather it was an economic choice. Provision of simultaneous translations would have simply been too expensive particularly since the church hall lacked the proper wiring for earphones. The Dutch chose English as the closest thing to an international language and the resulting level of communication seemed, on the whole, acceptable. Some accents gave trouble to native-English speakers and must have been incomprehensible to many unused to the spoken language. The organizers apologized for not having been able to print the full texts of all the conference papers, but they need not have because the 116-page book of abstracts which they did produce was entirely adequate (64). Presentations were strictly limited to twenty minutes, so most of the papers could be printed in full. Many attendees were seen reading along in their abstract book when the delivery was a bit hard to follow. Questions posed a more serious problem because it is one thing to read a prepared text in a language not one's own and something very different to answer oral questions in it. This, however, was only a problem in a few instances.

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The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, **David Buisseret**.



[Amsterdam], from Sebastian Münster, *Cosmographiae universalis* (Basel, 1552). The Newberry Library.

The organizers also broke with precedent by having only plenary sessions. Most attendees at previous conferences have had the experience of leaving one session after the first talk and racing to another hall for the second one scheduled there, only to find the paper in progress or just completed. To prevent this, the Dutch had no concurrent sessions, which meant that they were only able to fit twenty-six papers into the regular sessions. (Actually, if any conference could have accommodated

concurrent sessions with a minimum of loss, it was this one. Sessions began and *ended* precisely on time and speakers were simply not permitted to go over their allotted twenty minutes. The apparent ease with which this schedule was adhered to surprised even the organizers.)

In order to accommodate the many papers which could *not* be delivered orally, the organizers used a format which has become a staple of many professional meetings in other fields: the poster session.

They called this session “the Open Market” and scheduled it for Friday morning, the last day of the conference. The market was held in the balcony of the church, where stands had been set up, each able to accommodate four poster papers with about two square meters of surface area per poster. The range of adaptation to these facilities was considerable. Some presenters had carefully worked out and designed eye-catching displays; a few just pinned up the text of their full paper. But all the shopkeepers were present to discuss their wares with interested shoppers and the market was a busy bustling place with lots of earnest conversations going on at once.

Some papers simply make more sense as poster sessions. David Woodward’s hands-on demonstration of his watermark file (63) and Krysta Szykula’s description of a unique map, illustrated by a large xerox copy (51), provided an opportunity for closeup inspection by interested parties. Several poster papers were descriptions of work in progress or just completed (20, 23, 24, 46) and a number of publishers also exhibited in the area.

Some scholars may have stayed away from the conference because their papers were not accepted for oral delivery (and some institutional policies regarding travel to meetings may have compelled this decision). Such policies are regrettable; the quality of poster papers was high and included a number of senior scholars. Simply in terms of effective communication one could make a good case for more, rather than fewer, poster papers at future conferences. At any rate this “open market” seemed to be a resounding success, and one hopes the idea will be adopted more generally. The Swedish organizers of the Fourteenth International Conference (1991) are already planning such a session.

The format of the paper sessions was also rather different. Each of the eight paper sessions included three twenty-minute papers (one session had four papers) preceded by a ten-to-twenty minute introductory paper by the session chairperson. In almost every case these chairpersons had been able to read and reflect on the papers to follow, and their comments were generally apt and useful prefaces to the papers. Brian Harley’s review was, as expected, especially thoughtful and challenging. He essayed the “great divide” between art and science in cartography and concluded that it was largely

an artificial division (21). We have to begin to see maps as “cultural artifacts” and not as “fact sheets,” he said. Studying the map as a “text” offers a holistic approach to the history of cartography, and will lead us “beyond categorization in our historical thinking.”

Following the last speaker, speakers and chairmen took questions from the floor. In three sessions particularly (“Developments in thematic cartography in the 19th century,” 59, 57, 29, 45; a second session on the same topic, 6, 12, 3; and “Cartography as an element of colonial administration,” 35, 1, 50, 53) the discussions were particularly lively, questioning the role of mapmaking as a tool of the governing class and as a means of exploitation. The resulting discussion went beyond the usual question and answer format into something very like the dialogue that was obviously hoped for. Three out of eight is not, perhaps, a bad showing as these things go.

Persons attending conferences on the history of cartography expect to be given an opportunity to see old maps, and those in Amsterdam had no cause for complaints on that score. The Dutch organized no fewer than four major exhibits, each accompanied by a fine, fat catalogue. We began on Monday evening with one entitled “Engraved and Printed in the Kalverstraat” at the Amsterdam Historical Museum (64). The museum is in a lovely courtyard building, a former orphanage, and the exhibit was a splendid, all-out, bottom-to-top affair, covering four (or was it five?) floors. There were 256 items on display, from Anthoniszoon’s painted view of Amsterdam in 1538, through Blaeu wall maps and Hondius globes, to nineteenth-century thematic maps, and all were made in Amsterdam within a few hundred yards of the museum. Twenty-six institutions loaned material for the exhibition, including the University of Rostock, whose five-foot tall “Mecklenburg Atlas,” containing thirty-two *assembled* wall maps, reclined on a special cradle.

Tuesday night took us (by canal boat) to the Dutch Maritime Museum where we opened a show entitled “At the Sign of the Crowned Pilot,” the address of the firm of Van Keulen, who for over two hundred years published nautical charts in Amsterdam. That exhibit of 138 items was drawn from

twenty-six institutions and included nautical instruments, books on navigation, and the reconstructed pilot house of a Dutch East Indiaman as well as charts of areas all over the world (65). The museum's setting, in the old naval magazine in the wind-swept harbor, gave the real flavor of the golden age of Dutch maritime grandeur.

On Thursday it was the Museon in The Hague to which the conference repaired, en masse, by bus and train. Here, in a popular museum of science and technology, we saw a selection of maps from the celebrated collection of Johannes Tiberius Bodel-Nijenhuis, the Leiden publisher who donated his superb collection of 300 atlases, 50,000 maps, and 22,000 topographic prints to the Library of Leiden University in 1872. Bodel's collection was eclectic but extremely rich in Dutch history and topography from which most of the maps shown here were drawn. The exhibition was entitled "Maps with History" and included eighty-nine maps and plans, most of them manuscripts (66). Among them were sixteenth-century polder maps, city plans, fortification and siege plans from the Dutch wars for independence, and a mid-seventeenth-century triangulation diagram.

Finally, on Friday afternoon, after the open market, we travelled in a special convoy of old and antique trams to the Rijksmuseum, where the Prentenkabinet had mounted a superb exhibition on map decoration under the title "Art on the Map" (67). The curators had managed to locate, in their own collections and five others, many of the sources of the engraved portraits, medals, and other decorations on Dutch maps. Here, for instance, were the originals of the figures on Blaeu's 1606 world map, Pieter Janszoon's original artwork for Blaeu cartouches, and Nicolaes Berchem's allegorical designs for the great Visscher world map of 1658 (Shirley 406).

Our Dutch colleagues were wonderful hosts—well-organized, helpful, and eager to please—and their conference will be warmly remembered as a genuine learning experience in a beautiful and congenial setting.

**Robert W. Karrow**  
Curator of Maps  
The Newberry Library

## Conference Bibliography

### Papers

(The letter P following a title denotes a poster presentation)

1. Abeydeera, Ananda. *Cartography as an element in the Dutch colonial administration of maritime provinces of Sri Lanka*
2. -----. *Silk roads to Sri Lanka: the image of the island between travelogues and cartography* (P)
3. Babicz, Józef. 'Carta Geologica Totius Poloniae, Moldaviae, Transilvaniae, partis Hungariae et Valachiae,' 1815–An early Polish thematic map by Stanisław Staszic (1755–1826)
4. Bendall, Sarah. *English estate maps: their decoration and use*
5. Bosse, David. *Maps for a mass market: The press portrays the American Civil War*
6. Boud, Roy C. *Agrarian patronage and the early geological mapping of Scotland*
7. Bremner, Robert W. *Medieval mappaemundi: their origins and place in the development of ancient cartography* (P)
8. Campbell, Eila. [Review] *Developments in thematic cartography in the nineteenth century*
9. Campbell, Tony. [Review] *Knowledge and market mechanism as impulses for map publishing*
10. Colletta, Teresa. *Urban historical cartography: the contribution of Neapolitan 'Tavolari' between 1500 and 1700* (P)
11. Cook, Andrew S. *Alexander Dalrymple's appointment as East India Company hydrographer in 1779 and his 'Instructions to Captains' for a new system of chart compilation*
12. Cook, Karen S. *Artistic and scientific design sources in geological cartography: George Bellas Greenough, 'A Geological Map of England and Wales,' 1820–1839*
13. Danckaert, Lisette. *Survival of decorative elements on Belgian maps in the 19th century* (P)
14. Delano-Smith, Catherine. *Maps in bibles: Maps as art and cartography*
15. Dilke, O.A.W. and Margaret. *The arts and science in Graeco-Roman cartography and its sequel*
16. Gole, Susan. *Size as a measure of importance in Indian cartography* (P)
17. Green, David R. *The unique role of journalistic cartography as a geographical communication medium*
18. Guthorn, Peter J. *The last independent American hydrographer*
19. Hameleers, Marc. *Placing maps of towns between art and science: responsibilities of a map historian*
20. Hameleers, Marc & Peter van der Krogt. *The bibliography on the history of cartography of the Netherlands* (P)
21. Harley, J. Brian. [Review] *'The myth of the Great Divide': Art, science, and text in the history of cartography*
22. Harvey, Paul D.A. *Maps in mirror image*

23. Herbert, Francis. *An inventory of cartographic woodblocks, copperplates, lithographic stones, metal blocks, etc.* (P)

24. Kain, Roger J.P. *Indexing the Tithe Surveys of England and Wales: A research project in the Department of Geography, University of Exeter funded by The Leverhulme Trust* (P)

25. Kish, George. *Mapping religious affiliation: 16th and 18th century examples* (P)

26. Klöti, Thomas. *A new journal on the history of cartography* (P)

27. Koeman, Cornelis. *Two centuries of historiography of cartography*

28. Kokkonen, Pellervo. *The Sea Atlas of A.I. Nagaev and the development of the Russian maritime cartography during the 18th century* (P)

29. Kretschmer, Ingrid. *Early Austrian thematic maps printed by chromolithography*

30. Lierz, Wolfgang. *From cycling to motoring maps: the emergence of new map types according to technical developments in the late 19th century*

31. Mekenkamp, P.G.M. *Geometric cartography: the accuracy of old maps* (P)

32. Mikos, Michael J. *Polish maps and views by Erik Dahlberg, artist and military engineer* (P)

33. Mörzer Bruyns, Willem F.J. [Review] *Innovations in maritime cartography between 1650 and 1880*

34. Okhuizen, Edwin. *The Dutch contribution to the cartography of Russia during the 16th–18th centuries* (P)

35. Ormeling Sr., F.J. [Review] *Mapping the former Netherlands Indies*

36. Pawlowska, Anna Teresa. *Forest maps of the Zamoyski Estate in the nineteenth century* (P)

37. Pedley, Mary Sponberg. *Land company mapping in North America: from speculation to fiefdom in northern New York*

38. Pelletier, Monique. [Review] *Cartography: Images of the world, a world of images*

39. Postnikov, Alexey V. *On the history of river and lake mapping in Russia in the 19th century* (P)

40. Reinhartz, Dennis, & Lisa Davis-Allen. *A Sanson-Jaillot copperplate of 1674 of the eastern half of South America for the 'Atlas Nouveau': What might have been* (P)

41. Ritchie, G.S. *A review of hydrographic progress 1660–1800*

42. Ruitinga, A.H. *Map collection, Free University Library Amsterdam* (P)

43. Safran, Franciska K. *The Holland Land Company in the United States* (P)

44. Salgaro, Silvino. *The 'description' of the territory: cartography between art and science* (P)

45. Scharfe, Wolfgang. *'Administrativ-statistischer Atlas vom Preussischen Staate': The first national atlas (1827/28)*

46. Schilder, Günter. *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica: A Dutch research project* (P)

47. Schwartzberg, Joseph E. *Three cosmographic globes from India: a comparative analysis* (P)

48. Stegenga, Lajos. *Cartography of seismology in the nineteenth century* (P)

49. -----. *Minoan map-like frescoes at Acrotiri, isle of Thera (Santorini)* (P)

50. Stone, Jeffrey C. *The cartography of decolonisation: the case of Swaziland*

51. Szykula, Krystyna. *The newly-found Jenkinson map of 1562* (P)

52. Taioli, Luciano. *Venetian cartography of Northern Europe in the 16th century with reference to commercial needs and cultural interest* (P)

53. Thrower, Norman J.W. *The colonial cartography of New Spain (Mexico) from 1750–1810*

54. Unno, Kazutaka. *The Map as a picture: the old Chinese view of maps*

55. Valerio, Vladimiro. *Art and technology in cartography: a misleading contraposition*

56. -----. *Absence and cartography. Notes on 15th-century regional maps* (P)

57. Vantini, Sandra and Maria Laura Pappalardo *Thematic maps in Italian atlases of the 19th century*

58. Vries, Dirk de. *The wallmap of Helvetia by Mercator: an indication of the genesis of his atlas*

59. Wallis, Helen. [Review] *Developments in thematic cartography in the nineteenth century*

60. Watelet, Marcel. *Russian military cartography in north of France (1816–1818)* (P)

61. Wekker, J.B.Ch. *The cartography of Suriname: an element of colonial administration* (P)

62. Welu, James. *The single-sheet wall map*

63. Woodward, David. *The correlation of watermark and paper type in sixteenth-century Italian printed maps* (P)

## Exhibition Catalogs

64. *Gesneden en gedrukt in de Kalverstraat: De kaarten-en atlassendrukkerij in Amsterdam tot in de 19e eeuw*/onder redactie van Paul van den Brink en Jan Werner. Utrecht: HES Uitgevers, 1989. ISBN: 90-6194-327-2 (pbk.), 90-6194-387-6 (hdbk.)

65. *'In de Gekroonde Lootsman': Het kaarten-, boekuitgevers en instrumentenmakershuis Van Keulen te Amsterdam 1680–1885*/onder redactie van E. O. van Keulen, W. F. J. Mörzer Bruyns, E. K. Spits. Utrecht: HES Uitgevers, 1989. ISBN: 90-6194-337-X (pbk.), 90-6194-397-3 (hdbk.)

66. *Kaarten met geschiedenis 1550–1800: Een selectie van oude getekende kaarten van Nederland uit de Collectie Bodel Nijenhuis*/onder redactie van D. de Vries. Utrecht: HES Uitgevers, 1989. ISBN: 90-6194-357-4 (pbk.), 90-6194-377-9 (hdbk.)

67. *Kunst in kaart: Decoratieve aspecten van de cartografie*/eindredactie: J. F. Heijbroek, Marijn Schapeldouwman. Utrecht: HES Uitgevers, 1989. ISBN: 90-6194-347-7 (pbk.), 90-6194-407-4 (hdbk.)

# Newberry Acquisitions

Oddly enough, and sadly, an old atlas is sometimes worth less on the antiquarian market than its several maps are, sold as individuals to a number of different customers. This proves too strong a temptation for some owners of old atlases, and as a result many atlases are “mined” for their contents. This practice makes the few early atlases left intact among the more difficult of antiquarian cartographic works for libraries to acquire. More importantly, it destroys many unique copies of rare editions and composite atlases, and thus undermines scholarly attempts to learn more about how old atlases were made and used. In order not to encourage this practice, The Newberry Library refrains, as much as possible, from buying maps that have been removed from atlases. However, a recent catalogue, listing 22 sheets from Jean Leclerc’s atlas of France, *Théâtre géographique du royaume de France*, provided an irresistible opportunity—precisely because it opened the possibility of reconstructing a “copy” of this rare seventeenth-century atlas.

The story of Leclerc’s atlas, which was published at least eight times between 1619 and 1641, really begins with the publication of Maurice Bouguereau’s *Le Théâtre François* (Tours, 1594), considered the first atlas of France. Bouguereau, a Parisian bookseller and publisher, prepared his atlas while in exile in Tours during the last stages of the long religious and dynastic civil war preceding the ascension to the throne of Henry IV, the first Bourbon king of France. Bouguereau’s idea had been to honor Henry, whose side in the war the bookseller supported, with a complete set of printed maps of every province of France. But the war had made it difficult for Bouguereau to obtain maps of many provinces, and he was forced to fill out the atlas with some maps copied from the Flemish atlases of Ortelius and Mercator. Even with these additions, the atlas was grossly deficient in several parts of the country, most notably southern France. Jean Leclerc, from a family of successful Parisian book publishers, had assisted Bouguereau in com-

piling the atlas, and when Bouguereau died Leclerc acquired the plates and set about enlarging the atlas. In these days there was no organized survey of France. Provincial maps were drawn for a variety of purposes by various agents of the crown, but the government had no thought of pulling all of these images together in one central collection. Not surprisingly, Leclerc did not succeed in putting together a satisfactory collection of 37 mapsheets until 1619. Even then, certain gaps remained to be filled at the time of his death in 1621 or 1622. Leclerc’s widow and son, also named Jean, continued publication of the atlas until 1632, but despite further expansion of Bouguereau-Leclerc map corpus, some of these gaps were never closed. Jean Boisseau eventually acquired Leclerc’s plates, and used them in his own atlas of France published in the 1640s. By then, however, the Bouguereau-Leclerc atlas had been superseded by a new generation of atlases of France published in Paris by Melchior Tavernier and Christophe Tassin and in Amsterdam by the Hondius-Jansson partnership and the Blaeu family.

The atlas is extremely rare. The only recorded copy in the United States is a 1632 edition in the Library of Congress (Phillips 8452). Since the maps the Newberry has acquired all have come from the same source, it is likely that they were once bound in the same volume. This notion is supported by the fact that 19 of the 22 mapsheets are numbered in manuscript on the back in what appears to be the same seventeenth-century hand. The other sheets are cropped in such a way that probably removed their numbers. These sheet numbers indicate that the atlas was very much like editions of Leclerc’s atlas issued in 1631 and 1632, which Pastoureau identifies as editions “F” and “G”. These two editions each contained the same set of 50 mapsheets, arranged in an order specified by a printed table of contents. The sheet numbers in the Newberry set range from 7 to 56, but if numbers 1–6 are allotted to introductory material, the positions of the sheets correspond, with only slight adjustments, to the arrangement specified by the 1632 ta-

# CARTE DU PAIS D'AUNIS VILLE ET GOUVERNEMENT DE LA ROCHELLE



Jean Leclerc, "Carte du Pais d'Aunis ville et gouvernement de La Rochelle" (Paris, 1621). The Newberry Library.

ble of contents [Reproduced in Pastoureau, pp. 299–300]. The chances of fully re-assembling a Leclerc atlas from this date by future acquisitions of individual sheets is minimal, but we hope in time to reconstruct as much as possible of this important document of the progress of French provincial cartography in the early seventeenth century.

## References

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Dainville, "L'évolution de l'Atlas de France sous Louis XIII: Théâtre géographique du Royaume de France des Le Clerc (1619–1632)," *Actes du 87e Congrès national des Sociétés savantes*, Poitiers, 1962, Section de géographie, pp. 1–51.

Pastoureau, Mireille, *Les Atlas Français XVIe–XVIIe siècles* (Paris: Bibliothèque National, 1984), pp. 295–301.

# Smith Center Announcements

## Smith Center Fellows

Four scholars are visiting the Smith Center late this Summer and in the Fall. *Harry Steward*, Associate Professor of Geography at Clark University, began a four-week stay early in August. Dr. Steward is investigating the “life-cycle” of a projection that has been very much in the news recently —

that invented by Chicagoan Alphonse van der Grinten in 1904 and adopted by The National Geographic Society for its standard world maps up to 1988, when it was replaced by the Robinson projection (see *Mapline* 52, p. 6).

*David Bosse*, a former editor of *Mapline*, is here for two weeks in mid-September. David is now Curator of Maps and Newspapers at the William L. Clements Library in Ann Arbor. He is doing research for a book on the use of maps in newspapers during the American Civil War. He hopes



“Cape Fear River, with the Counties Adjacent and the Towns of Brunswick and Wilmington, against which Lord Cornwallis detached a party of his Army the 17th of January last,” in *Political Magazine*, 1781. The Newberry Library.

to learn from the Newberry's Wing Collection on printing history much about the economics of newspaper publishing during the war.

The Smith Center's first director, *David Woodward*, is also coming "home" to roost for six months starting in September while on sabbatical from his post as Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. David will be continuing work on a long-term project—an analysis of the paper sources and transfer of plates among publishers of maps in mid-sixteenth century Italy. Much of David's work here will focus on the Novacco Collection of early Italian printed maps.

*Jerry Danzer*, who is professor of history at the University of Illinois-Chicago, will be working at the Newberry for nine months from September to May. Dr. Danzer will utilize the library's fine collection of Chicago maps and views in a study of the relationship between urban form and its image in the nineteenth century.

## New Publication

Maps in newspapers and periodicals have generated a great deal of interest among scholars in recent years. It is hoped that the third Smith Center Occasional Publication, **Maps in Eighteenth-Century British Magazines: A Checklist**, which has just been published, will encourage further study of these maps, as well as direct historians of the eighteenth century to maps of particular interest. The checklist, compiled by Christopher M. Klein, provides a full inventory and bibliographical description of several hundred maps published in the five most cartographically prolific magazines of the century: *The Gentleman's, London, Political, Scots, and Universal* magazines. A subject, author, and title index is provided, and Mr. Klein introduces the work with a brief account of map publishing in these forerunners to *Time*, *The Saturday Evening Post*, and *Reader's Digest*. The price of the publication is \$8.00, plus \$1.50 for postage and handling. To order write the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610. A list of Smith Center Publications may also be had at the same address.

## Briefly Noted

### Obituary: George Kish, 1914-1989

We are greatly saddened to note the death of George Kish, internationally honored scholar and student and friend of the history of cartography, on 11 July in Ann Arbor, Michigan, after a brief illness.

Dr. Kish's academic career, most of it spent as Professor of Geography at the University of Michigan, spanned five decades. He had to his credit more than 140 articles written in five languages. His contributions to the history of cartography were especially numerous, and culminated in 1980 with the publication in Paris of his book *La Carte: Images des Civilizations*. He received the prestigious Jomard Medal for Studies in the History of Geography and Cartography from the Société de Géographie in Paris in 1981. He was a member of the editorial board of *Imago Mundi* since 1948.

George Kish was born in Budapest in 1914 and came to the United States in 1939, shortly after completing his graduate studies in Paris and Budapest. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1948. He was a research assistant and instructor in geography at the University of Michigan before receiving his Ph.D. in geography from the University in 1945. By 1956 he had been promoted to Professor. He was named William Herbert Hobbs Distinguished Professor of Geography in 1981, and retired in 1985.

Professor Kish's accomplishments in geography were not of course confined to the history of cartography. A specialist in the historical and economic geography of Europe, he received numerous honors during his long career, including the Andree Plaque for Polar Studies from the Swedish Geographical Society, the Greater Linnaeus Silver Medal from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, the Honors Award from the Soviet-East European Group of the Association of American Geographers. He was a Fulbright Research Professor in Italy in 1951-52 and in 1963. At the University of Michigan, he was an engaging lecturer who approached even the teaching of introductory geography courses with fresh enthusiasm. His later professional life was saddened

by the closing of Michigan's Department of Geography in 1981. Yet he remained stoic about this loss, and worked energetically to keep geography in the curriculum at the university. He remained active in his research, writing, and a teaching until very shortly before his death.

Dr. Kish's family has given a portion of his collection of reference books and of his bountiful inventory of cartographic slides to the William L. Clements Library, which had been his home research base for these many years. He was a great friend as well of The Newberry Library, having been a member of the advisory board of the Smith Center since its establishment. He took great pride in the fact that he had a record of perfect attendance at the Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography. He will be sorely missed from these and other gatherings of cartographic historians, librarians, and map enthusiasts.

George Kish is survived by his wife, Elvina Anger Kish and a daughter, Susan. A memorial service will be held at 4:00 P.M., 14 September, at the First Presbyterian Church in Ann Arbor. Memorial contributions may be made to the American Heart Association, P.O. Box 160, Lathrup Village, MI 48706.

## Collection Announcements

The **Yale University Library** has received an important cartographic collection as a gift from the family of the late Dr. Jonathan Trumbull Lanman. The gift includes 21 globes by American, English, German, and Italian makers, including a pair of globes made by Vincenzo Coronelli in Venice in 1699. Dr. Lanman's interest in East Asia, dating from his experiences there during World War II, is represented by several items, including a Chinese manuscript map drawn on silk and mounted on gold damask and by two large eighteenth-century Japanese woodblock printed maps. Other highlights include Giacomo Gastaldi's 1568 world map and a 1566 edition of Oronce Fine's *Cosmographia Universalis* featuring the rare double-cordiform world map. The gift was accompanied by an endowment to aid in future acquisitions.

Yale has also recently bought a copy of the 1608 first Dutch edition of Willem Blaeu's *Het Licht der Zeevaert [The Light of Navigation]*. This will be the first copy of that edition in the United States. This copy has numerous pasted-over textual corrections, suggesting that it may have been a very early printing of this important early sea atlas.

## Conferences and Exhibitions

The **14th International Conference on the History of Cartography** will take place at Uppsala and Stockholm, Sweden, on 14–19 June 1991. The conference is being organized by the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities in collaboration with the Royal Swedish Military Archives, *Imago Mundi*, and the International Society for the History of Cartography. The biennial conference is the single most important international meeting of scholars, librarians, and archivists interested in the history of cartography. Official languages for the conference will be English, French, and German. Optional tours to Leningrad and Helsinki are being arranged. To receive the first circular for the Conference, to be issued in April 1990, write The Organizing Committee, The History of Cartography Conference, Royal Military Archives, S-11588 Stockholm, Sweden.

**Library of Congress.** "The Earth Revealed: Aspects of Geologic Mapping," an exhibition consisting of some 70 maps, diagrams, and globes opened at the Library of Congress on 11 July. Assembled to coincide with the 28th International Geological Congress meeting in Washington, D.C., in mid-July, the exhibition demonstrates how maps have been used over the years to record and elucidate the geologic structure of the earth. The exhibit is divided into three sections: theories of the earth, the emergence of the modern geologic map, and geologic maps of the United States. Materials in the exhibition are drawn from the collections the Library of Congress, the United States Geological Survey Library, the library of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and the National Archives and Records Administration. The exhibit's curator was Ralph Ehrenberg, assistant chief of the

Library's Geography and Map Division, with the assistance of Dr. Clifford Nelson of the U.S. Geological Survey. "The Earth Revealed" will be on view until 7 January 1990 in the B level of the Library's James Madison Memorial Building, outside the Geography and Map Division Reading Room, daily from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

## Fellowships and Honors

Professor Joyce Lorimer of Wilfrid Laurier University has received a Jeannette D. Black Memorial Fellowship for 1989-1990. The fellowship has been established to support work in the history of cartography at **The John Carter Brown Library** at Brown University. Dr. Lorimer will be doing work on a "New Edition of Sir Walter Raleigh's Discoveries of Guiana, 1596."

**The John Carter Brown Library** is now accepting applications for both short-term (2-4 months, with stipends of \$800 per month) and long-term (6 months at \$13,750, or 12 months at \$27,500) research fellowships for the year 1 June 1990-30 May 1991 in fields appropriate to the library's collections, including the history of cartography. The short-term fellowship may be for a period of 2 to 4 months, and carries a monthly stipend of \$800. Two short-term fellowship programs are of special interest: the Jeannette D. Black Memorial Fellowship for the study of the history of cartography and the Alexander O. Vietor Memorial Fellowship for early maritime history. Long-term fellowships are awarded for periods of 6 months (carrying a stipend of \$13,750) or 12 months (\$27,500). The fellowships are open to Americans and foreign nationals engaged in pre- or post-doctoral, or independent research. Travel grants (up to \$600) to assist researchers desiring to use the library for periods up to two months are also available. For applications and further information, write the Fellowship Coordinator, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912. Applications must be postmarked no later than 15 January 1990. Announcements of awards will be made before 15 March 1990.

**John R. Borchert Map Library Dedicated.** The University of Minnesota honored retiring Profes-

sor of Geography John R. Borchert by dedicating the university's map library in his name. Professor Borchert is being honored for his forty years of teaching at the university and his distinguished career of research and "advocacy of cartographic information." Dr. Borchert is a past president of the Association of American Geographers. The map library is one of the nation's largest, with nearly one quarter-million maps.

## Publications

The catalogue to last winter's exhibit *Land of Norumbega: Maine in the Age of Exploration and Settlement*, which was on view at the Portland Museum of Art, is now available. Written by Susan Danforth of the John Carter Brown Library, the exhibit text deals with Europe's intellectual comprehension of the New World, the political and economic appropriation of the Norumbega region of North America by the French and English, and the shaping of what we now call Maine throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. The catalogue may be ordered from the Maine Humanities Council, P.O. Box 7202, Portland, Maine. The price is \$15.00, plus, \$1.50 for postage and handling.

The British Library has announced the publication of the *Catalogue of Cartographic Materials: Accessions 1975-1988*. Published on microfiche and containing over 11,500 records in MARC format, the catalogue is organized into three sections: geographic names, names/titles, and subjects. The catalogue will be the most complete bibliographic resource in the cartographic field. It covers recent acquisitions of both antiquarian and modern materials, as well as an extensive collection of monographs about cartography and related subjects. The microfiche is packaged in a durable binder and accompanied by an explanatory introduction. The fiche are standard 48× reduction and will be updated cumulatively on a regular basis. The microfiche set costs £50; to order, write The British Library, Publications Sales Unit, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ, United Kingdom. The catalogue is also available in hard copy

(3 volumes) at £360. Send orders for the hard copy to Nigel Hope, Bowker-Saur Ltd, c/o Butterworths, Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN15 8PH, United Kingdom (phone 0732-884567).

The Minneapolis and St. Paul Map Stores have published their first **Map Store Catalog**. The catalog of over 300 pages is of course a guide to merchandise available at The Map Store, but will also serve as useful reference guide to up-to-date maps and globes. The catalog is available for \$5 from The Map Store, First Bank Place West, 211 Skyway, 120 S. 6th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55402.

**Blaeu-Van der Hem Atlas facsimile.** Gary Schwartz/SDU Publishers have announced their intention to produce a complete facsimile of one of the largest and finest atlases ever assembled. Now housed in the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek in Vienna, the 50-volume atlas is an expanded version of Joan Blaeu's *Atlas Maior* or Great Atlas, published in Amsterdam between 1660 and 1663. Though the core of the atlas consists of the several hundred maps issued by Blaeu, the original owner of the atlas, Laurens van der Hem (1621-1678), added other maps, views, and drawings of his own choice, including four volumes of manuscript maps of Africa and Asia made for the Dutch East India Company. The practice of augmenting atlases was common in the seventeenth century, but few of these personalized atlases have survived the centuries. The interest of this atlas is enhanced by the exceptionally fine coloring of its maps and frontispieces. The facsimile will include all the sheets in the atlas reproduced in full size. Individual volumes and thematic collations will also be available. For further information write Gary Schwartz/SDU Publishers, P.O. Box 162, 3600 Maarssen, The Netherlands.

**The American Cartographer**, the leading professional and academic journal of cartography published in the United States has announced that its name will change to **Cartography and Geographic Information Systems** effective January 1990. The name change is intended to reflect the increasing importance of geographic information systems

within the field of cartography.

Similarly, **Cartographic Information**, newsletter of the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS), has been superseded by **Cartographic Perspectives**, which is to become the society's bulletin. The publication has expanded to include "more original contributions about cartographic activities in the Americas." Aside from news items and notices and reviews of new publications and mapping software, the bulletin will publish a solicited feature article and synopses of articles appearing in obscure or non-cartographic publications. The new bulletin is available to members of NACIS as part of their annual dues. Dues are \$5 for students, \$15 for other individuals, and \$30 for institutions. Send dues to Gregory Chu, Dept. of Geography, University of Minnesota, 414 Social Sciences Bldg., Minneapolis, MN 55455 (phone 612/635-0892).

## Recent Publications

*Portugaliae Monumenta Cartographica*/Armando Cortesão and Avelino Teixeira da Mota, 2nd ed. by Alfredo Pinheiro Marques. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional/Casa da Moeda, 1987. 6 vols. and 1 portfolio, many plates (Order from Imprensa Nacional/Casa da Moeda, Rua D Francisco Manuel de Melo 5, 1092 Lisbon, Portugal, \$660 postage paid to the U.S.)

Between 1960 and 1962, Armando Cortesão and Avelino Teixeira da Mota produced their magnificent 6-volume *Portugaliae Monumenta Cartographica*, which gave commentaries and reproductions for all the known maps produced in the age of Portuguese expansion. This was a

[Chart of the Bay of Bengal and Southeast Asia], from a manuscript atlas of the world by Sebastião Lopes, ca.1565. The Newberry Library.



very remarkable achievement, and to this day no such publication exists for any of the other European schools. However, this first edition of the *PMC* had certain shortcomings; the two chief being that it was very cumbersome in form, with its large and heavy volumes, and that it was not at all widely diffused, being found only in libraries most centrally interested in the theme. Now Alfredo Pinheiro Marques, under the sponsorship of the National Program for Editions Commemorating the Portuguese Discoveries, has brought out a new edition. This new version contains some additional material concerning eight newly discovered maps, and revises a few of the previous authors' assertions. Its format is much more manageable than that of the edition of 1960-62, and its price is remarkably low, considering the quality of the work. As usual, there are some shortcomings. It was an excellent idea to group the color plates (and some black-and-white ones) into an accompanying portfolio, but it would have been good to have a list of these plates, and indeed a concordance of them with the plates in the body of the volumes. It also seems a pity that the publishers chose to abandon the use of clearer blackish photography, in favor of the sometimes murky sepia reproductions. Still, these are minor complaints; what is important is that this extraordinary monument in the history of cartography will now be accessible to many more readers than it previously was, no doubt encouraging fresh investigations into Portuguese cartography at its most creative period.

*Atlantes Colonienses: Die Kölner Schule der Atlaskartographie, 1570-1610*/Peter H. Meurer. Fundamenta Cartographica Historica, Band 1. Bad Neustadt a. d. Saale: Verlag Dietrich Pfaehler, 1988. 244 p., 185 pl. ISBN 3-922923-33-X (Order from Verlag Dietrich Pfaehler, Berliner Str 37, D-8740, Bad Neustadt a d Saale, Federal Republic of Germany, DM 198.00).

Dr. Meurer's "Cologne School" of atlas-making

circa 1600 was composed largely of publishers, engravers, and geographers either born or trained in the Netherlands. Many of these men had been forced to flee to the Cologne region by the Dutch war of independence from Spanish rule, and by the attendant civil and religious upheavals. Their maps, too, were mostly reduced copies of those previously published in the Netherlands. *Atlantes Colonienses* is therefore in many respects a companion volume to Cornelis Koeman's giant bibliography of Dutch and Flemish atlases published to 1940, *Atlantes Neerlandici* (6 vols., 1967-1985), after which it is modelled. Meurer's bibliography is organized in much the same way, too. The atlas descriptions are grouped by their authors or publishers, and are introduced by biographical notices and helpful bibliographies. An index of personal names and a geographical subject index are also supplied. At only 244 pages, *Atlantes Colonienses* is not as grand as either *Atlantes Neerlandici* or Pastoureau's *Atlas Français XVIe-XVIIe siècles* (Paris, 1984), but considering that German atlas production has been geographically more dispersed than in France or in the Netherlands, Meurer's limited geographical and temporal compass is only sensible. We may be thankful also that a large number of maps, title pages, and frontispieces are reproduced. The few maps reproduced by the half-tone method are first rate, clear and sharp. Most of the others, however have been reproduced by a high-contrast method that has obscured many of the finer features of the maps. The layout of some pages mixing photographs and text also seems crowded. These minor faults do not, however, detract from Dr. Meurer's achievement. *Atlantes Coloniensis* is a welcome addition to the growing library of atlas bibliography.

*Printed Maps of the British Isles 1650-1750*/Rodney W. Shirley. Tring and London: Map Collector Publications and The British Library, 1988. 168 p., 99 plates. ISBN 0-7123-0142-9 (Order from The British Library, Marketing and Publishing, Humanities & Social Sciences, 41 Russell Square, London

WC1B 3DG, England, £48)

This book is a sequel to the author's *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles 1477-1650* (Map Collectors Series 90, 94, 95, 97, 101; 1973-1974). It adopts however, a more sensible non-chronological organization (Appendix 1 is a Chronological Listing). The bibliography covers only general maps of the British Isles and England; maps of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are excluded because they have been treated elsewhere. Mr. Shirley has tracked down a great number of maps in general atlases and in books, as well as separately-issued maps. His exclusion of "a number of small, classical or otherwise unimportant maps of Britain which may be found in contemporary books of geography or travel" makes the work less complete than it might have been. This omission policy is regrettable, since it suggests that only beautiful and large maps have value as historical artifacts. In any case, the author has performed his stated task very well. The bibliography is well-informed and well-organized, and Mr. Shirley has taken care to identify different states of each map, and to locate copies of each. The 99 reproductions sprinkled throughout the book are generally very sharp. The whole is very handsomely laid out. Six appendices and subject, location, and personal name indexes are provided.

*Miscellanea Cartographica: Contributions to the History of Cartography*/C. Koeman, edited by Günter Schilder and Peter van der Krogt. Utrecht: HES Publishers, 1988. 390 p., many plates. ISBN 90-6194-167-9 (Order from HES Publishers/Uitgevers B.V, Oude Gracht 206, Postbus 129, 3500 AC Utrecht, Netherlands, Dfl. 150)

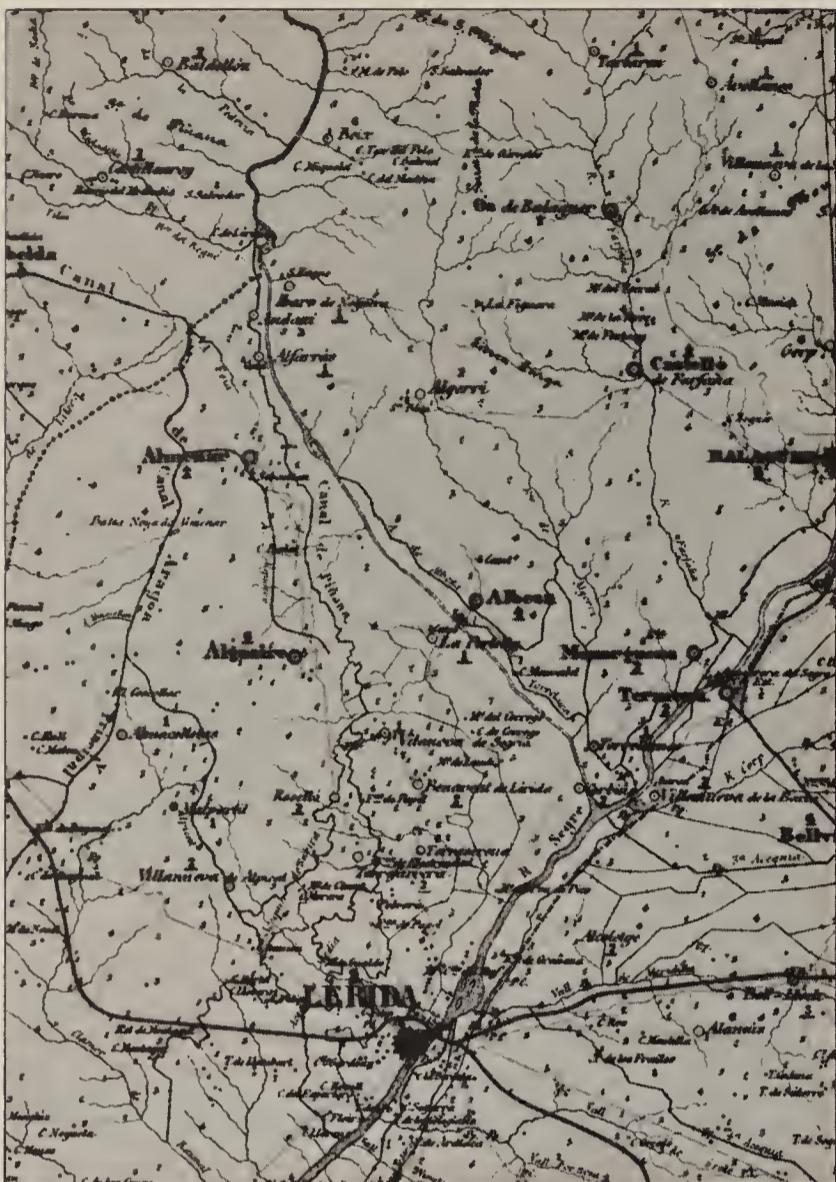
Dr. Ir C. Koeman, retired professor of cartography at the University of Utrecht, is without question one of the leading international scholars of the history of cartography. He is best known for his monumental six-volume bibliography of

atlases published in the Netherlands up to 1940, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, but his extensive output also includes a number of works in geodesy and modern cartography. In honor of his 70th birthday in 1988, his colleagues have selected 21 of his best shorter works for this volume. Among these are a number of articles published in European journals not widely available in North America. Also present are Professor Koeman's introductions to four facsimile atlases published in the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* series, now out of print. A never before published article on the navigational work of Pedro de Medina and a bibliography for Dr. Koeman totalling 211 items are also included. Roughly half of the selected articles are in English, so even those who cannot read Dr. Koeman's native Dutch, will be amply rewarded by the purchase of this book.

*The Iconography of Landscape: Essays on the Symbolic Representation, Design and Use of Past Environments*/Denis Cosgrove and Stephen Daniels, eds. Cambridge Studies in Historical Geography, no. 9. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988. 318 p.; illus. ISBN 0-521-32437-8 (Order from Cambridge University Press, 510 North Avenue, New Rochelle, NY 10801)

This collection of fourteen essays is a broad exploration of the relationships between images, including maps, and past ideas about space, geography, and landscape. Not all of the articles are about maps, but historians of cartography will probably find the articles in related fields both useful and enjoyable. Two articles are of particular interest to the history of cartography. In "The Geometry of Landscape: Practical and Speculative Arts in Sixteenth-Century Venetian Land Territories," Denis Cosgrove examines how geometry linked thought about landscape in the practical and decorative arts in the sixteenth-century Venetian *Terraferma*. Brian Harley addresses many geopolitical aspects of cartographic imagery, in "Maps, Knowledge, and Power."

Detail from "Mapa militar itinerario de España en escala de 1:200000," sheet 28 (1916). The Newberry Library.



## Map Talk

Franco embodied all the self-discipline of the family. He was not interested in women, drinking or cards. His passion was maps.

Paul Johnson, *A History of the Modern World from 1917 to the 1980s*, p. 330  
Contributed by Ed Dahl

And apart from weapons there was a shortage of all the minor necessities of war. We had no maps or charts, for instance. Spain has never fully been surveyed, and the only detailed maps of this area were the old military ones, which were almost all in the possession of the Fascists....

George Orwell, *Homage to Catalonia* (London, 1938)

## Calendar

### 13 September 1989

The Michigan Map Society will meet at 7:30 p.m. in the Rare Book Room, Detroit Public Library to celebrate the 400th Anniversary of the Publication of Hakluyt's *Principall Navigations*.

### 20-23 September 1989

The International Map Dealers' Association (IMDA) holds its 9th Annual Conference and Trade Show in Kansas City, Missouri. For details write IMDA, P.O. Box 1789, Kankakee, IL 60901 (phone 815/939-3509).

### 6-8 October 1989

The International Map Collectors' Society 7th Annual Symposium convenes in Athens, Greece. This year's theme will be "The Cartography of the Shores and Islands of Greece." Tours are planned to Corinth, Delphi, Argolis, Crete, and Rhodes. For further information please write Themis Strengilos, General Secretary of The Society for Hellenic Cartography, 6 Patriarchou Ioachim Str., GR-106 74 Athens, Greece (phone 721.0472 or 722.4796).

### 11-14 October 1989

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society takes place in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The theme of this year's meeting is "New Perspectives." For program and registration information contact Diana Rivera, NACIS Program Chair, University Libraries, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1048 (phone 517/353-4737 or 353-4593).

### 21 October 1989

The Birmingham Public Library, which plans an exhibit of the Rucker Agee Map Collection, is organizing a seminar on maps for this date. For further information, contact Ruth Alden Graham, 3412 Westbury Place, Birmingham, AL 36223 (phone 205/967-3079).